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FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1921.

What Next?
THE objections to the ratification of the Versailles treaty are based wholly on political reasons. The objectors think only in political terms; they fail to think in terms of economics. The bugaboo of political entanglements blinds them to the unavoidable necessity of economic relations and the fact of economic entanglements. Nor is it possible for the United States and Germany, or for any other two nations to make a treaty, political or economic, or both, which concerns them alone. That time is long past. Now they concern all nations. This fact is strikingly evident in the proposed renewal of the Japanese-British treaty. Even more intimately, every other government would have a direct and vital interest in any separate American-German treaty, with the right of protest and self-protection where it affected them adversely.

But far more important is the fact that no such treaty could affect or take precedence of the Versailles treaty. Under it, the allies have a mortgage on Germany. They have not alone the right to foreclose, but of the complete control of all of Germany's economic affairs. Any separate treaty would have to be subject to this one and all of its terms. In fact even the declaration of peace recognizes this fact being made by its terms subject to the Versailles pact.

It claims all the rights which this treaty provides for the United States and reserves the right to enforce these. Yet until this treaty is ratified, this government is not in fact a party to it and can claim rights under it only by residuary interests in an expired partnership. Even at that the administration of German affairs covering and concerning those rights would be in the control of others. Everyone has heard of the reparations commission but few appreciate its enormous powers.

It was created by Part VIII of the treaty, but its mention and its authority are found extended in many other parts. Annexes II to VII provide the form and general powers of the commission. Each of the allies and the United States, is given one delegate and an assistant delegate. But not yet being a party to the treaty, this government has only an unofficial observer who is permitted to "sit in." Moreover, only the delegates of this country, Great Britain, France and Italy have continuous voting power; our absence leaves our vote to Belgium, Japan, or Jugo-Slavia.

It was this commission that fixed the amount and terms of the German reparations. It has from time to time made a survey of Germany's economic and financial condition, her resources and financial capacity. It controls the return in kind of all materials, animals, machinery, etc., sequestered by the German armies. Germany has to supply every form of information demanded as to her economic and financial affairs and operations. It has practical control of the system of taxation and its decisions are final. The obligations of reparation are made first liens. In short, it is as if Germany as a bankrupt state, was in the hands of this reparation commission as receiver.

Of just what value would a separate treaty with Germany be under such conditions? The allies have complete economic control over Germany. Any pact of "commerce and comity," or by any other name, would be subject to this control. Germany is politically free, but economically a bondman. It is useless to view the relations of the United States with her as a political issue. It is wholly economic. On the political side this government returned to its treaty status when it authorized a representative on the supreme council. On the economic side we can resume relations, on an even footing, with a vote which in most instances could have the power of a veto only by ratifying the Versailles treaty expurgated, if desired, of all its political obligations save as these are expressed in terms of economics.

Sometimes there are Americans who wonder if political parties really seek the responsibility of running the country, solely for the benefit of all the people.

Freight Rates, the Hub of the Wheel.

THE Steel Corporation has announced a second cut in steel prices. This was one thing for which business has been waiting. It has been generally realized that the first reduction of about thirty days ago was quite sure to be followed by this second reduction. The interval has permitted the wholesalers and fabricating plants to fairly well liquidate stocks on hand.

Any further cut is improbable for a long time. It can come only when freights are reduced. The proportion of the price of all commodities to the users, represented in freight is so large, as to be almost controlling. It is from 40 to 50 per cent in pig iron and primary steel. It is more than this in lumber. The United States Steel Corporation has made a reduction in both wages and salaries. This extends from miners to the chief officials. But cost of production cannot affect cost of transportation.

In fact wherever one turns in the problem of restoration of industrial conditions, freights is the ghost at the hoped for feast. There would seem no real possibility of restored business and industrial conditions with full employment until freights can be very materially reduced on all those classes covering commodity movements. The commodity prices with this second reduction in steel, are now as low as can be expected, some are too low, but they are kept from the markets by prohibitive rail rates.

The railroads say they cannot reduce their rates; their earnings barely cover operating costs and they owe between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000 they cannot pay. But they have large claims against

the government offset in large part by the government's claims for advances made to them. The adjustment of these lags and this is by no means but the fault of the government, nor due alone to slow acting government machinery. The railroads, as to this, are not without blame for their condition. Also, Congress if it sometime reaches tax revision, could help relieve the condition by the remission of all taxes on low class, or commodity freights.

There is always a way out, but on the domestic side, the railroad situation is the most vexing barrier. Certainly until the steel mills are operating at far more than 25 per cent of capacity the future cannot have a rosy hue. The reflecting rays of the rising sun of prosperity will tint the sky only when the railroads and the government settle their differences, the roads are relieved of tax burdens on freight movement and labor, through a revision of its hampering rules and by increased efficiency, complete a combination that will permit a material slash in commodity freight rates.

If anyone wants to learn what municipal ownership is in operation, he has only to try to do business at a consolidated railroad ticket office.

Looking for Help.

NOT satisfied to try his case before the District Committee of the House of which he is chairman, Representative Focht goes to the President to implore his intervention on behalf of a street railway company as against the people of the District. It is needless to say the President did not respond. He has no inclination to order Congress to act to fasten on the people of the District the burden of \$15,000,000 of street railway stock which represents no earning value even at excessive fares.

Mr. Focht declares it is "deplorable" that there is a difference of opinion in the District as to street car merger. It will be difficult for him to find any such difference as to his own bill. Certainly there has been no public expression in favor of it, while it is, unanimously condemned by the citizens' associations with a membership of around 20,000.

These associations form the organization which is most fully representative of Washington. They are in all sections of the city. They include all classes. They are the patrons of both street railways. They are not radicals. They are not baiters of capital. They represent the intelligent, quite conservative judgment of this people. They know they are entitled to lower fares. This is their only interest in merger.

They know that half of the people who use street cars are paying a materially higher fare than the line they use has asked or wants. They know that this is a condition due to the overcapitalization of the other line and its bad management. They realize they are being penalized because a group of promoters once fathered a bad investment in the days when corporations expressed value only in the terms of bonds and stocks.

They know that the Focht bill is a measure in behalf of the W. R. & E. and not of the people of the District and they know that the president of the W. R. & E. has testified that this bill will not bring lower street railway fares. Under such conditions it is going a long way to ask the President of the United States to intervene and use his influence to induce Congressmen to vote for such a measure against their own sense of right, justice and honesty. It is not a compliment to the President.

There was a time when physicians told of the maladies caused by drinking beer. Maybe those who now call it a medicine have adopted the "like cures like" theory.

Calming the Pacific.

AMBASSADOR Harvey agrees with Premier Jan Smuts which is a more than usual assurance that he is right. They both say that the center of world disturbance and possible international upheavals, has changed from the Atlantic to the Pacific. According to Mr. Harvey, the Atlantic has become a millpond of peacefulness and that so far as it is concerned, the United States needs no navy.

In other words, so far as the United States is concerned, all of Europe is so sincerely friendly and so completely disciplined by war, that the problems-mutual to it and us are wholly economic. There are no political complications nor involvements which in any measure threaten peace. Nor could any European government gain the permission of its people to war against the United States. Europe is truly our friend and Europeans would fight for Americans, but not against them.

Mr. Harvey with his usual bluntness which he enjoys, if not those higher up, by this same token gives semi-official recognition of the fact that our only potential enemy is Japan. America's greatest navy, therefore, spells Japan and nothing else. Great Britain has expressed in every way the utmost willingness, or more, to join in tripartite disarmament. Japan has recently expressed officially the limit of friendliness, but with naval or military reservations.

Mr. Harvey, however, is optimistic as to the Pacific. It would be a shame to unduly disturb a body of water with that name. While he says that "whatever apprehensions exist of perilous possibilities on the Pacific," yet "there is good ground for hope that they may be dispelled sooner than is commonly anticipated." His countrymen will thank him for those words which, while they come from afar may be taken as an echo from Washington. It is what Americans, just plain folks, have been waiting and hoping to hear.

Mr. Harvey added that while there were many obstacles to a complete understanding, yet "what can they be but barriers surmountable by a concert of purpose on the part of all the nations directly concerned and no less directly responsible to others?" Where two nations sincerely desire peace, where their people are friendly, where there is mutual respect, there can be no insurmountable barriers to a complete and peaceful understanding. If Japan would but realize that entire economic opportunity has no necessary relation whatever to political advantage, control or influence, if she would but divorce opportunity from advantage, the Pacific, too, would become a millpond.

Harding Names Woman

Assayer of U. S. Mint.

President Harding yesterday sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Assayer in charge of the mint of the United States at Carson City, Nev., Annie H. Martin, of Carson City.

United States attorney, Western district of South Carolina, Ernest F. Cochran.

United States marshal for the Western district of Oklahoma, Alva McDonald.

Register of the Land Office at Sacramento, Cal., John C. Ing, of Sacramento.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Sacramento, Cal., Grove L. Johnson, of Sacramento.

Surveyor General of Nevada, Joseph E. Gelder, of Yerington, Nev.



Views of Visitors in Washington

SAYS BUSINESS MEN WANT TAXES REVISED NOW.

"Business men everywhere are strongly in favor of the proposal of Senator James E. Watson that Congress first revise taxes before enacting any new tax measure," declared J. L. McCulloch, prominent Indiana business man and banker, and governor of the Kiwanis clubs of the Hoosier State, in an interview here last night.

"Uncertainty as to what the tax burden is going to be is a hindrance to business," continued Mr. McCulloch. "The business man is entitled to know at the earliest possible moment about the government's taxation program. The tariff, I suppose, has its relation to business, but it is not, at this time, as pressing in its importance as a revision of the Federal taxes. It is the uncertainty of the tax burden that delays business. The business man cannot make plans for the future without considering taxation, and it seems to me that good business judgment calls for enactment of the tax measure in advance of the tariff."

UP TO CONGRESS, NOT PRESIDENT, HE ASSERTS.

Mr. McCulloch gave full endorsement to President Harding's determination to enforce economy and inject more business in government. "But," continued Mr. McCulloch, "the President, the members of his Cabinet and the leading business men, Charles G. Dawes, cannot put over an economy program unless Congress has the courage to vote down every pet bill that calls for some new way to spend public money. I understand that Congress is being fairly bombarded with all sorts of propaganda fostered by organizations and groups of men and women, that call for more appropriations. Let Congress resist these things and the people as a whole will applaud."

CONGRESS SHOULD RESIST APPROPRIATION DEMANDS.

"It is no easy thing for the Executive branch of the government to cut government expenditures to the bone unless the people rise in their might and give full support and every encouragement. Members of Congress should have the courage to resist these demands from groups of people to appropriate money for new things. It is no business of the government to be called upon to pay for pet projects. Let the people and let Congress give full encouragement to President Harding's determination to cut government expenses by the millions and just that much sooner will the country get back to prosperity."

E. C. W.



Horoscope for Today

What the Stars Indicate

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1921.

This is a rule under which to be exceedingly cautious according to astrology, for sinister stars hold sway. Uranus, Mars, Venus and the Sun are all in malefic aspect. Late in the evening Jupiter gains kindly power.

It is a day in which to make the most of certainties, avoiding all risks.

The mind is likely to be easily disturbed. Irritability will be exceedingly dangerous for it will lead to quarrels that are not easily forgotten.

Uranus is in a place supposed to distort the point of view so that the same vision is clouded and for that reason patience and self-control should be exercised.

Excessive heat may aggravate all the natural tendencies to be restless and ill-tempered during this sinister rule and danger lurks in any labor questions or in economic matters.

The evening should be fairly favorable for interviews with prominent men or entertainments in their homes.

Uranus in the fifth afflicted is not good for the younger generation and children may suffer from diseases of the digestion.

Congressional action that will greatly benefit railways is again prognosticated.

There is a sign read as forecasting hasty and unexpected action on the part of deliberative bodies, such as conventions or the houses of congress.

Uranus is believed to presage much scandal and evil report regarding men and women in political life. Women especially may be affected by this evil planetary sway.

The position of Jupiter and Saturn in the eleventh hours indicates that labor questions will occupy much attention in the coming months.

The rush today seems to presage a new era of activity, while there may be many disappointments in efforts to secure agreements between labor and capital.

Persons whose birthdate it is should be particularly careful of letters and writings. Domestic affairs should be wisely decided at this time. Girls will receive offers of marriage.

Children born on this day will be energetic, enterprising, and successful in all probability. These subjects of Cancer may be temperamental as the Moon is their principal ruler.

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Open Court Letters to The Herald

Religion in Denial.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

Charles Garland has been to me the most interesting person in the world ever since November 25, 1920. By the death of an uncle he has just been bequeathed another million, which he refuses to accept. He is a man of great ability and of great courage. He is a man of great ability and of great courage. He is a man of great ability and of great courage.

No anonymous communications will be printed in the "Open Court" column.

THE EDITOR.

Charges Silver Fraud.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

I hope, if this reasoning is wrong, the "Open Court" will put me right. Right now while the United States is paying \$1 per ounce for silver, under the Pittman act, Great Britain is buying fraud at its bullion value and coining it for her colonies and purchasing their products with this cheap money.

Finis.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

I notice in your paper of the 4th inst. that one of your writers, who is trying hard to make Sunday the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment.

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New York City Day By Day

By O. O. McIntyre

NEW YORK, July 7.—Thoughts while strolling around New York: A British club steps. Clipped accents from Piccadilly and talkative tweeds. There goes a beautiful young woman who bites her nails to the quick. Wise talking Manhattanese with their heads together. Trying to conquer new worlds without toil. A forlorn street musician grinding out "Over There."

Gracious ladies fanning themselves in open carriages. Hard-boiled vaudevillians in soft-boiled collars. Orange juice—the national drink. I wonder what would happen to me if I went back home wearing a waxed mustache. A lot of cute ones along the Rialto. All stage doorkeepers chew unlighted cigars.

Crowds watching the city water wagon. And we'll all soon have to get aboard. Broadway motor sign: "Dangerous Curve Ahead!" How prophetic. The flappers now imitate the throaty voice of Ethel Barrymore. What has become of the old-fashioned baby-talk? Private policemen in blue denim uniforms.

If I get home late tonight I'll tell my wife I was watching the comet. Brown-dressed men with square-toed shoes watching the cut-of-town newspaper stands. They pick up many wandering criminals there. A bargain-counter sale of Oscar Wilde books. Channing Pollock pen to me if I want book reviews.

A huge store selling only shaving materials. The age of specialization, indeed. The first horse-drawn car I've seen in weeks. A few oldsters, like me, who don't want a motor car. A man with a corset salesman talks about these days. Here is the house where the society ladies fought for the love of a chorus girl, and she to this and tell through these columns what preacher has agreed

Lights at twilight on Broadway's haunting garden. The cafeterias are crowded. People still eat anyway. White tams with red cherries dropping over hidden ears. That girl had a nasty laugh. And the fellow who was talking to me was filled with a group of men-feds. They will find just as much excitement meeting a train back home.

This is not the observation of a psychologist, but of a man in Wall Street who has weathered many storms. He said that in all his experience with financial depressions he had found the only true barometer in the thoughts of the people. It is a simple analysis," he said. "When people begin to think things are going to get better, they do get better. I don't know the reason, nor do I care, but I know it is true."

Some people are so tactless. A magazine writer friend of mine sends me a post card inscribed: "I have been thinking of you today." On the reverse side is a picture of the State penitentiary.

At Hogarty's, where the circus people dine when they are "at liberty," a well-known performer was entertaining the other evening. At an adjoining table some rival performers were dining. Hogarty's is the kind of place where people speak right out. An argument started.

The hostess who was entertaining thought some slighting remarks at the other table were intended for her. She expressed herself forcibly. A woman got up to pacify her.

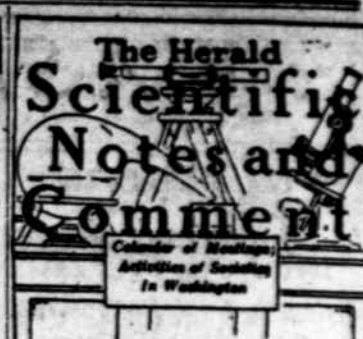
"Don't lose your temper," she said. "We lose my temper," replied the hostess. "I laugh—Ha Ha. Why, girl, I've been with a circus twenty years and never lost a spangle."

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The Herald Scientific Notes and Comment

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1921.

American Association of Engineers. Washington Chapter, meeting to be held this evening on board the steamer Manhattan and route to Marshall Hall and return leaving Seventh street wharf at 6:30. A ladies' auxiliary of the chapter will be organized.

LEAD POTTERY POISONING STUDIED.

That workers engaged in certain branches of the pottery trade are seriously and constantly exposed to lead poisoning, chiefly from the lead contained in the glaze, and that this danger can be reduced, provided that certain facilities and methods are altered by the pottery owners and certain precautions taken by the workers, sums up the findings of a report to the United States Public Health Service made by Consulting Hygienist Bernard J. Newman, Dr. William J. McConnell, Dr. O. M. Spencer and Statistician F. M. Phillips. This report is now in press.

The investigation, which was begun early in 1919, had been requested by the Brotherhood of Operative Pottery because they desired to disprove the contentions that their trade was extremely hazardous and that the workmen in certain occupations were likely to develop lead poisoning. These contentions were maintained by life insurance companies as grounds for termination of life insurance policies to certain groups of pottery workers. The investigators received cordial support from both the workers and the pottery managers.

Nearly two potteries, situated in New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, employing 21,000 persons, or 3 per cent of the total pottery workers in the United States, were investigated. Only the workers exposed to lead were examined, and of the total examined, 1,504 were males and 358 females. A very large majority of the workers employed in the pottery industry are native born Americans.

The portal of entrance through which the larger part of the lead is received by the body was found to be the stomach, as the lead was inhaled as dust, retained in the nasal and pharyngeal cavities and later swallowed with mucus, saliva and food. The chewing of tobacco, eating food contaminated with lead dust and carelessness in personal habits, such as wiping the lips, mustache, etc., with glaze-covered fingers, are contributory means toward the absorption of the lead into the human body.

A lesser, but still important portal of entry, is by the lungs, which absorb lead from fumes as well as from dust. Absorption of lead through the skin is possible, but was found to be almost negligible in this case.

The percentage of lead poisoning drops as the percentage of lead used in the glaze decreases, and lead poisoning, of course, may be expected to disappear when leadless glaze is used. The adoption and use of leadless glazes is not impossible, for they are used successfully by European potteries. Certain objections, however, which have prevented their use in America, can at present be overcome only by radical improvements in the manufacturing and firing methods. However, great improvements toward the decrease of lead poisoning can be brought about by the adoption of fritted lead glazes, as it would only be necessary to employ one or three men to prepare and frit the glaze, against the present methods, whereby large numbers come in contact with the lead glaze.

A number of investigations showed that the number of cases of lead poisoning increases with age of the worker, with their relative years of exposure and with the length of the work day. It showed also that poisoning was more prevalent among the men than among the women, but this was shown to be due to the fact that the men had been exposed for about three times as many years as the women. It showed also that poisoning was more prevalent among the men than among the women, but this was shown to be due to the fact that the men had been exposed for about three times as many years as the women.

It is urged, however, that no one should jump at the conclusion that to remedy any particular condition, other than remove the lead from the glaze, would immediately reduce the poisoning.

COTTON BEST MEDIUM FOR FILTERING GASOLINE.

Cotton molskin is the best medium for filtering gasoline from the standpoint of the charge of static electricity that is generated by the friction between the gasoline and the filter, the engineering department of the Air Service has found out. Various materials were tested and the relative strength of each charge was measured and tabulated. Camolins skin generated a very large charge, while cotton goods generated a very small charge. Woolen felt did not generate a very large charge in comparison to camolins skin.

"Any such capillary filtering medium is impervious to water when wet with gasoline. The two liquids are practically insoluble to each other, and the coefficient of adhesion between their surfaces is very small. However, the liquids are very adhesive to leather, wool or cotton. Consequently, the capillaries of the filter must be small enough so that the weight of the amount of water will not overcome the resistance offered by adhesion of the gasoline to filter plus the surface tension of both liquids," the report declares.

If cotton molskin is not available, cotton wool is recommended.

W. D.

Taft Will Arrive Monday To Take Oath of Office

Former President William Howard Taft will arrive in Washington Monday to take the oath as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which he was recently appointed by President Harding.

Mr. Taft will confer with Attorney General Daugherty at the Department of Justice early in the afternoon and later will call at the White House for a conference with the President. It is expected that he will be a dinner guest of the President and Mrs. Harding.